



**NAME:** Tadahiko Hayashi

**BORN/DEATH:** March 5, 1918 – 1990

**CITY OF BIRTH:** Tadahiko Hayashi was born in the city of Saiwai-chō.

**CREATED BY:** Rebekah Krech, April 2008

**SENTENCE SUMMARY OF ART WORK:** Hayashi became famous for his amazing composed portraits; the setting became equally important to the artist and Hayashi was not afraid to create details in order to emphasize certain points.

**LIFE/BACKGROUND:** Hayashi's grandfather forced his parents to divorce and he grew up with his mother and was surrounded by photography. Hayashi learned to love photography from his mother Ishi Hayashi, and her father taught her. He lived in the periods of war. He captured the sorrow and misery in the world. He also enjoyed capturing movement threw the human body and it's forms it took.

**CAREER:** Hayashi graduated from school in 1935. Though he wasn't the smartest in the class he knew so much. In 1937 Hayashi went to Tokyo, where he studied at the Oriental School of Photography again under Tamura. But once he graduated he moved to Tokuyama, where he began drinking heavily at night.

**TYPE OF PHOTOGRAPHY:** Hayashi enjoyed taking pictures in black and white and color. Even though he was around when colored film was born he still enjoyed doing what he has always done. Though some of his photography was in color.

**EDUCATION:** Going from middle school to high school he completed all that he wanted to do as far as a education. He attended a Oriental School of Photography is 1937. In 1940 Hayashi's photographs appeared in the photography magazine Shashin Shuho and the year after he also appeared in the women's magazine Fujin Koron and Asahi Camera.

### **BOOKS BY HAYASHI:**

**(Japanese)** *Shōsetsu no furusato*, The village settings of stories. Tokyo: Chūō Kōronsha, 1957.

**(Japanese)** *Karā Nihon fūkei*. Kyoto: Tankō Shinsha, 1964.

*Nihon no sakka: Hayashi Tadanobu shashin*. Tokyo: Shufu-to-seikatsu-sha, 1971.

*Nihon no keieisha*. Text by Daizō Kusayanagi (Kusayanagi Daizō). Tokyo: Daiyamondo-sha, 1975.

**(Japanese)** *Jinbutsu shashin* (Portrait photographs). Gendai Kamera Shinsho 50. Tokyo: Asahi Sonorama, 1978. About how to photograph portraits.

**(Japanese)** *Nihon no gaka 108-nin*. 2 vol. Tokyo: Bijutsu Shuppansha, 1978. Photographs of painters and their works: a lavish, boxed production.

*Nagasaki: Umi to jūjika* (Nagasaki: The sea and the crucifix). *Nihon no Kokoro* 8. Tokyo: Shūeisha, 1980.

### **CONTRIBUTIONS:**

Association to Establish the Japan Peace Museum, ed. *Ginza to sensō / Ginza and the War*.

Tokyo: Atelier for Peace, 1986. ISBN 4-938365-04-9. Hayashi is one of ten photographers — the others are Ken Domon, Shigeo Hayashi, Kōyō Ishikawa, Kōyō Kageyama, Shunkichi Kikuchi, Ihei Kimura, Kōji Morooka, Minoru Ōki, and Maki Sekiguchi — who provide 340 photographs for this well-illustrated and large photographic history of [Ginza](#) from 1937 to 1947. Captions and text in both Japanese and English.

**(Japanese)** *Sengo shashin / Saisei to tenkai / Twelve Photographers in Japan, 1945–55*.

Yamaguchi: Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum of Art, 1990. Despite the alternative title in English, almost exclusively in Japanese (although each of the twelve has a potted chronology in English). Catalogue of an exhibition held at [Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum of Art](#). Twenty of Hayashi's photographs of *kasutori jidai* appear on pp. 7–17.

*Tōkyō: Toshi no shisen / Tokyo: A City Perspective*. Tokyo: Tokyo Metropolitan Museum of Photography, 1990. Eleven photographs from the *Kasutori no jidai* series appear in this lavish catalogue of an exhibition of postwar black and white photographs. Captions and text in both Japanese and English.

## GALLERY:



Hayashi 1946 Tokyo.



A self Portrait of himself after his drinking stage, showing his work area.

After WWII, Hayashi secretly made alcoholic beverage made from rice or potatoes. It became very popular. During this time, Japan was facing a post-war crisis along with a rapidly growing black market.



The sun is setting over a long cool day. The mush of blue, purple and pick create the everlasting beauty of a sunset.



Nature takes hold of natural art formation. The colors of red orange and yellow are combined to show the true beauty that nature can create,



Postwar Period. Hayshi and some of his friends creating the art of photography in the United States.



Even with the gloomiest of days, something with bright color and repetition can show at anything can become astonishing.



Hayashi captured the magic of night-light. The light, stunningly, shows its phenomenal colors of the night in a stupendous form.

#### **SOURCES:**

<http://www.fujifilm.co.jp/photosalon/0803o.html#kasutori>

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tadahiko\\_Hayashi](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tadahiko_Hayashi)

Google.com Keyword Tadahiko Hayashi

**REFLECTION:** Tadahiko Hayashi seems like his childhood must have been hard. He went through his parents' divorce. Yet he learned the wonders of photography from his mother. He enjoyed helping his mother with his work and that's when he decided to follow in her footsteps and become a photographer as well. From Hayashi's pictures he takes his time to capture the true beauty in nature.

His photographs were so astonishing that he was in many magazines. He wrote many books and was contributed to a lot more. From his phenomenal job he went to America to take pictures of the postwar period with his friends. He was a truly an amazing photographer. Some of his pictures are still all over Japan, even after his death.